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Teratological Notes.—On a small single *Fuchsia* (*F. fulgens*, var.) that I have been watching, so large a percentage of the flowers (considerably over one-half) are monstrous, and the forms produced are so different that it may be worth while to record those that were noticed, though cases similar to several of them are already on record. They will be readily understood from the diagrams annexed, which represent plans of the flowers above the calyx-tubes.

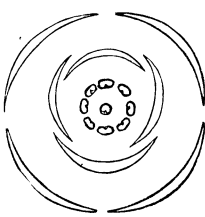


Fig. 1.

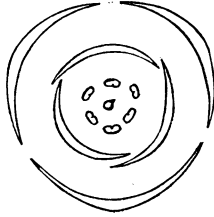


Fig. 2.

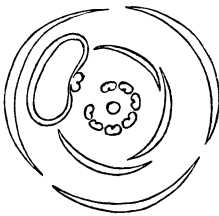


Fig. 3.

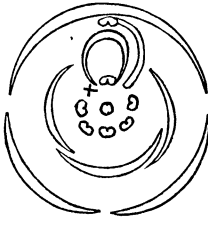


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

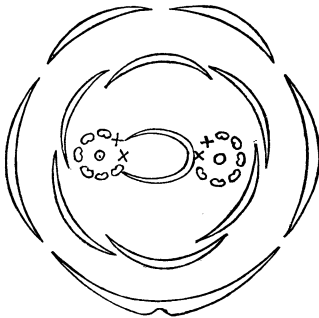


Fig. 6.

Besides the normal tetramerous flower (Fig. 1), several were noticed that were trimerous throughout (Fig. 2). In one flower, otherwise normal, a stamen adhered by the whole length of its filament to the middle of the calyx-lobe before which it stood, and on which it thus came to form a wide-topped crest, its anther being free and poliniferous. One flower (Fig. 3) was normal excepting that two contiguous segments of the calyx were united, and so reduced in size that this organ appeared regularly trilobed, while the petal opposite the line of union had its edges somewhat involute and fused with the filament before it, so as to form a horn-like organ something like the spur of an *Aquilegia*. Two calyx-lobes of another flower (Fig. 4) were adherent throughout until anthesis, when they tore apart irregularly for about one-half the distance from tip to base. The stamen opposite one of them was entirely wanting; that before the other was free from its insertion up to the anther, which was joined by a small

part of one edge to the middle line of the double calyx-segment. The other parts were normal. Finally, two flowers (Fig. 6) were joined from the bases of their peduncles to the top of the calyx-tubes. The adjacent sepals of each, on one side, were united. One calyx-segment and two stamens were suppressed on the united sides, and the ovary of each was three-celled through the imperfect development of the corresponding septa (Fig 5). In several of these forms the aestivation was considerably disturbed.

Flowers of the sea-onion (*Urginea Scilla*) not infrequently show meiophylly, either of the whole flower, when there are five divisions of the perianth, five stamens and two carpels, or of the gynoeceum only, when there are but two carpels, the other parts being in double whorls of three each.

Madison, Wisc.

WILLIAM TRELEASE.

A List of Grasses collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in Arizona and California, with descriptions of those species not already described in American Publications.*

35. **Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) Gray, var. *stricta*.—A robust form, nearly 4 feet high, with an erect, densely flowered, narrow, wand-like panicle (18–20 inches long), the lower portion enclosed in the inflated sheath of the upper leaf. The panicle is remarkably light colored.

Banks of the Rillita, near Camp Lowell. June. This grass represents one extreme form of the species, the other extreme being represented by the var. *flexuosa*, Thurber.

36. **Sporobolus Wrightii*, Munro, MS.—Culm stout, erect from a creeping root-stock, leafy, branched at base; sheaths smooth, pilose at the throat, longer than the internodes; ligule a narrow, ciliate ring; leaves smooth without, scabrous within, 2–3 lines wide below, tapering into a very long, filiform, scabrous tip, upper leaf nearly a foot long; panicle lanceolate, base enclosed in the upper sheath, 12 inches or more long, branches very numerous, more or less spreading, 2–3 inches long, flower-bearing for nearly their entire length; spikelets a line long; empty glumes unequal, very thin, the lower nerveless, a third shorter than the very faintly one-nerved upper one; flowering glume obtuse, similar in texture to the empty ones; palea as long as its glume.

This is a robust species, with stout, leafy culms, a long, handsome panicle, with numerous slender racemous branches; spikelets grayish or lead-colored.

Near Pantano, Arizona. June.

The determination of Pringle's specimens was made by comparison with specimens in herb. Acad. Phila., collected at Camp No. 12 on the Little Colorado, Oct. 6, 1851. Mr. G. R. Vasey collected the same in New Mexico last season.

37. **Sporobolus asperifolius*, Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 1,269; *Vilfa asperifolia*, Nees & Meyen, in Trin. Agrost., i., 73; *Sporobolus arenaceus*, Buckley, in Proc. Phila. Acad., 1862, p. 89.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. June.

38. *Sporobolus gracillimus*. *Vilfa gracillima*, Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 268; *V. depauperata*, var. *filiformis*, Thurb., MS.; Watson, Bot. King's Exped., p. 376.

Mountains about the head-waters of the Sacramento River, California. August. (136.)

39. *Sporobolus depauperatus* (?). *Vilfa depauperata*, Torr., in Hook, Flor. Bor. Am., ii., p. 257; *Vilfa utilis*, Torr., Pacif. R. R. v., p. 365.

* Continued from p. 89.